THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 137 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

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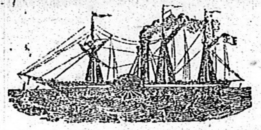


FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo and passengers.
The new, handsome and fast-sailing North-American Steamer

MISSISSIPPI

Captain—G. HARRISSON
Will leave this port on the 15th, 20th, 25th & 29th at 4½ P. M. returning on the 13th, 22d and 27th June.

FARES.

Cabin— 8 patacons. Deck— 4. Cargo per ton— 3.

The superior comforts of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark: each passenger shall have a separate state room and the necessary attendance. There are moreover apartments for married couples and families.

Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Cárrega. N 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3½ P.M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

SALTO COMPANY
RIVER STEAM-BOATS

For the URUGUAY

ORIENTAL STEAMER

MONTEVIDEO

Captain — LINO BELBEY.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip. leaving this port, for the Uruguay every Saturday at 10 A. M., and for Montevideo every Wednesday at 4. P. M. Small parcels are received until 2 P. M. on the day before sailing, and correspondence until 8½ on Saturday morning.

FARES

	CABIN	DECK
Higueritas —	6 pts. —	3 pts.
Fray Bentos —	10 —	5
Concepcion —	14 —	7
Paisandú —	16 —	8
Concordia & Salto —	20 —	10
Montevideo —	8 —	4

Parcels for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 3 P. M. on Wednesday.
For further particulars apply at the office
Henry Dowse. N.° 1 calle de Cuyo.

FOR GUALEGUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

Gualeguay,

(Rio Bermejo.)

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN
Will leave this port on the 2nd July

FARES.

Cabin— 16 patacons. Deck— 8. Cargo per ton— 6.

Correspondence received at the office up to 9 A. M. on the day of sailing. Parcels, up to 8 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to
Luis Cerro, Colon. 41 Plaza 25 de Mayo.

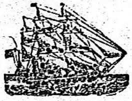
FOR SALE.

The American Steamer "ASUNCION" lying in the Riachuelo opposite the Barraca of Atalaya, is offered for private sale: her engines are in excellent order, and she is well suited to the transport of sheep to the Banda Oriental, being capable of taking 1,000 or 1,200 head each trip. The ASUNCION is of 120 tons. and with cargo, draws 3 1|2 to 4 feet of water: her two engines are each 30 horse-power.

For further particulars, apply to
Henry Dowse N.° 1 calle de Cuyo.

Notice.

Messrs Maximo Landivar and Julio Laurent intimate to their friends and the public that they have opened an agency for affairs of town and country, at No. 13 calle Maypú.



FOR COLONIA.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT

ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office. — Paseo de Julio No. 35.

Luis Mac Lean.

Railway time table

HOLY DAYS.

STATIONS	DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.						STATIONS.	RETURN.					
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.		1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Parque...	7 a.m.	9	10	12	2	4	Moreno	6 20	9 20	11 20	1 20	3 20	
11 Sept.	7 10	9 10	10 10	12 10	2 20	4 10	Merlo. ...	6 30	9 30	11 30	1 30	3 30	
Almagro	7 15	9 15	10 15	12 15	2 15	4 15	Moron ...	7	10	12	2	4	6
Caballito	7 20	9 20	10 20	12 20	2 20	4 20	S.Martin.	7 10	10 10	12 10	2 10	4 10	6 10
Flores....	7 25	9 25	10 25	12 25	2 25	4 25	Floresta.	7 30	10 30	12 30	2 30	4 30	6 30
Floresta.	7 30	9 30	10 30	12 30	2 30	4 30	Flores	7 35	10 35	12 35	2 35	4 35	6 35
S.Martin	7 35	9 35	10 35	12 35	2 35	4 35	Caballito.	7 40	10 40	12 40	2 40	4 40	6
Moron ..	8	10	11	1	3	5	Almagro.	7 45	10 45	12 45	2 45	4 45	6 45
Merlo. ...	8 30	10 30	11 30	1 30	3 30		11 Sept.	7 50	10 50	12 50	2 50	4 50	6 50
Moreno .	8 40	10 40	11 40	1 40	3 40		Parque...	8	11	2	3	5	7

week days.

STATIONS	DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.				STATIONS.	RETURN.			
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.		1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Parque...	8 a m.	11a.m	1 pm.	4 p m.	Moreno	7 20	10-20		4 30
11 Sept...	8-10	11-10	1-10	4-10	Merlo	7-30	10-30		4-40
Almagro.	8-15	11-15	1-15	4-15	Moron	8	11	2	
Caballito.	8-20	11-20	1-20	4-20	San Martin	8-10	11-10	2-10	5-10
Flores. ...	8-25	11-25	1 25	4-25	Floresta ..	8-30	11 30	2-30	5-30
Floresta.	8-30	11-30	1-30	4-30	Flores	8-35	11-35	2-35	5 35
S.Martin,	8-50	11-50	1-50	4-50	Caballito ...	8-40	11-40	2-40	5-40
Moron	6	12	2	5	Almagro ...	8-45	11-45	2-45	5 45
Merlo. ...	6-30		2-30	5-30	11 Set'bre .	8-50	11-50	2-50	5-50
Moreno...	6-40		2-40	5-40	Parque....	9-10	12-10	3-10	6-15

MENSAJERIAS
DEL
COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle de Rivadavia, 8.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfia, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande. Naranjos, Vivoratá, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verdo, Carralauquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pamanoso, Blanqueada de Herrera, Cerrito de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacara ó Florida, Primavera y Moro. 6, 16, 26.

Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Juncal, Cacique, Esperanza, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudrix, Invierno, Muñoz, Moro, 10, 20, 30.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Canales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chelforó, Canales: Vizcacheras de Cueli, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.

San Vicente y Ranchos, 4, 12, 20, 27.

Azul, 2,

Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 12, 22.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 3, 18, 23.

Lobos, every Thursdays.

Magdalena, 9, 19 29.

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolas.

THE NEW STEAMER

DOLORCITAS

Captain—DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave for the above mentioned ports every tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m and return every Saturday at the sam hour.

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	CABIN	DECK.
Rosario........	$ 350	$ 120
San Nicolas....	250	90
Obligado......	250	90
San Pedro....	250	90
Baradero......	200	90
Zárate........	150	80
San Fernando.	30	

For further particulars
apply at the office:
Bernal y Carrega
Reconquista 89.

MENSAJERIAS
INICIADORES.

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Areco, Fortin y Salto 2, 4, 6, 8 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22. 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29.

Navarro 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin u Moro, 2, 12 y 22.

Carraulanquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava; Malacara y More, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chelforú, Biscacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanueyú, 1. 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8. 15, 24.

Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Cacique, Aalpmar de Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulperia Quevido. Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudrix, Invierno, Tamanguechú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios
Torres, Begeira y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS
ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 86.

Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 7, 19, 21, 1 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus..............	$ 100
Dolores..................	150
Freight arrobas..........	20
Money....................	1|4 °/₀

Los Empresarios
Torres, Ossorio y Ca.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Ninth of July.

To-day is the 45th anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence, and certainly if the heroes of Maypú and Chacabuco were given to squibs, paper-balloons and the other school-boy appliances of enthusiastic commemoration, nothing is wanting to do due honor to the day we celebrate. But sober people will think that the contemporaries of Bolivar shed their blood for some grander object than to divert children and nursery-maids by the freaks of a mountebank or tight-rope dancer. No doubt the patriot senators assembled in the Cabildo of Tucuman looked forward to an era of peace and prosperity when the golden age would return again to visit mankind in the fertile expense of the Pampas of La Plata. Enshrined in the grateful memories of their children, these fathers of their country expected to hear the benisons of a happy people roll upward as incense from the altar of Liberty.

Alas! what a fatal error, what a cruel delusion; their bones have already mouldered beneath the dust of half a century, and yet the interval of confusion and anarchy that attends a national convulsion has not given place to an order of things in any way better than the tyranny which they overturned. Could they have foreseen the riot of misguided ambition, the phrenzy of licence, the horrors of a protracted civil war, well might they have hesitated ere unsheathing those valiant swords that glittered on the fields of Suipacha and Ayacucho; and doubtless those reverend patricians would have torn in pieces that parchment bond which they vainly hoped should be the charter of a nations liberties, if they imagined for a moment, it should ever prove the plea of fratricide or the title deed of a civil pandemonium.

It would seem a burlesque upon the deeds of those heroes that all the members of the Argentine family join today in singing the National Hymn and paying all honor to the illustrious dead, when to morrow the tocsin calls to arms, and brothers rush to the deadly encounter, determined to slay each other on the tombs of their fathers. Quo ruitis miseri cives!

But in the dreadful pause that ushers in the fight, we would fain act the part of the Sabine women, and throwing ourselves between the uplifted weapons, beseech the angry combatants to reflect a moment on the tragedy they are about to inaugurate. Look at these tender children soon to be sacrificed a holocaust to the god of war. Go ask the ashes of your sires if their departed spirits require so terrible an appeasement, so sanguinary an expiation. And if a saving remorse rises in your hearts, believe it is an inspired oracle that issues from the sepulchres of the martyrs of freedom. Respect the sacred edifice that they have toiled to erect, throw aside the spear and helmet, and enter together the Temple of Liberty to entone that heavenly anthem.

"Peace on earth to men of good will,"

The Argentine War.

If Urquiza has not yet attacked San Nicolas, still there can be no hesitation in saying that the war has commenced in earnest, and persons of very capacious ears might even fancy they hear the roll of a cannonade. It is a [illegible] since we said the Captain General was in the saddle, and his Bucephalus has already carried him across the Rubicon, for he is now, probably, in Rosario. That city would seem the base of their operations, for, by latest accounts President Derqui was hastening to effect a junction, having struck his camp at Tablada and marched for the coast at the head of his army. This numbers, according to the "Confederacion", ten or twelve thousand men, but we much doubt that the true figure including Saa's lancers can exceed eight thousand. It comprises five divisions, commanded respectively by Francia, Saa, Peñalozã, Navarro and Alvarado, and is composed of contingents from all the inner provinces, including those which were supposed friendly to Buenos Ayres. The next in rank to Derqui is General Francia who seems to possess some prestige as a soldier and tactician. We also observe the names of Nadal, Lagos, and Nelson among the officers gazetted. But the most remarkable name of those clansmen of the Pampas is that of Taboada, who has inspired so little terror in the Federal lines, that his quota is desired in attendance. It is possible that we counted without our host in putting him down as a Pandillero; and our local press has now little reason to hope that the President is one of "the traitors of Paraná" opposed to Urquiza. No doubt active operations will at once follow up the union of their forces; and as it is rumored the strength of the provinces will lie in cavalry, and the bulk of our troops be infantry, each will rely upon their strongest arm, for the flower of Urquiza's legionaries are the gauchos of Entre Rios and Corrientes, and the hopes of Buenos Ayres rest on the National Guards of the city; and the cavalry who ran away at Cepeda must fight by the side of the valiant infantry, if, like them, they are afoot.

Each party is most sanguine of success, and yet to an impartial observer, the balance is so even, that neither can foretell the victory. The Paraná cabinet has contemptuously rejected all foreign mediation, declaring that they will only treat with Buenos Ayres, the musket in one hand, the constitution in the other. This is high language, or as Yankees say "tall talk,' but they forget that in 1853 they were unable to introduce either their arms or laws within the trenches. In like manner enthusiastic Porteños, some burning for military fame but slow to win it, cry out for the extermination of the *caudillos*, as if these were not the identical troopers that cast upon their escutcheon what they once called the victory, but now the stain, of Cepeda. "Let us not whoop till we're out of the wood." The proverb of a famous general who won more battles than Urquiza and Mitre put together, was, "never despise your enemy."

The National Government has passed penalties upon all who serve in the Provincial army. This is a sentence whereby, all who fight for Buenos Ayres, from conviction, "are more sinned against than sinning," and to men seized by the local authorities for soldiers, it is a manifest injustice. Another sweeping decree of Congress condemns Buenos Ayres as having violated the family compact of the 11th of November, and thus been guilty of sedition against the National authority, which is charged to suppress the same; and in punishment for such contumacy the state of Buenos Ayres is declared in siege, all official and commercial relations being interdicted. Moreover the National Executive is prevented from accepting proposals for an arrangement, unless by permission of Congress. The last clause, coupled with Mitre's decree to fortify and entrench the city, shews that "peace" is a chimera, and both parties will fight it out after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats who ate each other till only their tails remained. The moral is, that the obstinate war which we are about to witness will exhaust the whole Republic; and, gain who will, the conqueror shall have to exclaim with Pyrrhus " another such victory, and I am undone."

The military banquet.

There are many in this city inclined to ape English manners, and indeed it is probable before long everything English will be the fashion. We see a growing passion for English watches, penknives, clothes, furniture, horses and crinoline. The English language is spreading rapidly among the rising generation; and the "nation of shopkeepers"' possessses, perhaps, more prestige in the social and political circles of Buenos Aires, than any other body of foreigners.

It is said the greatest compliment an Englishman can pay you, is, to invite you to dinner, so, instead of a grand ball or *fete champetre*, the officers of the 1st regiment National Guards determined to evince their regard for Governor Mitre by a substantial banquet, and give vent to their patriotic sentiments under the exhilarating influences, of champagne and sherry. Bacchus, be it remembered, conquered India before the times of Alexander, and the jolly god has often notably assisted our own Irish troops in the day of battle. So far his invocation is *á propos*, and we only regret that we cannot speak from ocular testimony of the soirée. But our colleague of the morning press, who was present by the double title of the sword and pen, gives a "full, true and particular account" of the great doings on Thursday evening in the Hotel de Roma.

The entrance was decorated with much taste and elegance, being festooned with the national banners. In the courtyard were stationed the bands of the 1st and 4th regiments under the direction of Master Pippo. At six P. M. the Governor arrived and was received at the door by a deputation of officers.

The banquet-room was magnificently fitted up, and when the signal of attack was given, such an onslaught of the viands took place as testified the excellence of Sor Luichani's cooking. Among the toasts was the 4th of July and American Independence. Of course the usual noisy demonstrations of patriotic exuberance were not wanting; and whenever anything more telling was elicited the band struck up an interlude, to the infinite amusement of a gaping crowd that lined the pavement and sighed for participation in the select bacchanals. Several distinguished individuals acted as "bottle-holders, and joviality smiled upon the festive board until some began to think what their wives would say, and more considering the object of the meeting fulfilled, moved a dissolution *sine die*. Although the Governor expressed himself very clearly, many of the party thought it necessary to see him home, which done, the high spirits of the party induced them to march round the May colum singing "Oid inmortales el grito sagrado" which, by the way, is better music than our English chorus "We won't go home till morning". The function terminated before the "voices of the night" had sung out *"all serene"*.

European News.

Although the French packet is still missing, we have received the intelligence brought to Rio, through some Brazilian journals which the Marques Caxias, S. S. conveyed to Montevideo.

The latest dates are up to the end of May and we read a serious turn in the tide of European politics. Contrary to all expectation the Emperor Napoleon had yielded to the pressure of England and ordered his troops to retire from Syria on June 6. He reserved however to himself the right of again occupying that country if fresh massacres should take place, and cast on England all the responsibility of the innocent blood that might be sacrificed on the withdrawal of the French arms. Russia too seems little pleased with the policy of non-intervention and has sent a squadron as earnest of her determination to save the Christians, even at the cost of the integrity of Turkey. No doubt can be entertained of the wholesale slaughter that the Druses meditate in revenge for their sheiks who suffered death at the hands of French justice, so that the Syrian question, far from approaching to a pacific termination, is assuming a dangerous character. Napoleon is more to be feared in his concessions than in his menaces, and this show of moderation will only give him the stronger pretext for repressing the blood-thirsty Turks in spite of remonstrance or intimidation. The prophecy uttered on the Parisian stage amid the people's plaudits, "that the last hour of Islamism had knelled" is a *fait accompli* in the recesses of Napoleon's intention, and before many years the Ottoman Porte will share the fate of Poland,

In Warsaw the reign of terror still continues and two Deputies have set out for St Petersburg to sue for popular reforms; but Alexander II has resolved to treat Poland with Muscovite severity and the embraces of the Russian bear will prove as fatal as his talons. The Grand-duke Michael has been named Vice-Roy, but resting on Cossack bayonets his couch will not be the softest, and the wail of widows and outburst of popular desperation will pierce his palace walls though surrounded by armed squadrons.

The Holstein question has calmed down. William of Prussia has drawn in his horns, and the difficulty is to be submitted to the treatment of a Congress, that sovereign panacea for national fevers. It is asserted that Denmark counted on the support of some powerful neighbors, and if the sword were appealed to William the conqueror might lose his soubriquet, perhaps more.

Queen Isabella, at the instigation of Marshal O'Donnell has promulgated a decree from her palace of Aranjuez, whereby San Domingo is definitively annexed to Spain. The ex-queen Cristina is expected soon to visit her royal daughter; and Narvaez has retired into private life, after the example of Baldomero Espartero. Her Catholic Majesty has called upon the great European powers to guarantee the Pope's authority over the city of Rome and the adjacent territory. A large Spanish fleet still rides before Gibraltar, and is to receive reinforcements of the new men of war lately constructed in English dockyards.

Hungary though not pacified has consented to pay the Imperial taxes, and this step may bring about a reconciliation between Francis Joseph and the Magyar statesmen. The report of Count Teleki's assassination was incorrect and it was ascertained that he had committed suicide. His chair of Representative was draped in mourning, and 100,000 fellow-patriots attended the funeral of their late distinguished leader. From the Austro-Turkish frontier we hear of no military movements, and it is probable the Sultan's troops are weather-bound for want of cash, paper money at Constantinople being at a discount of 60 p. § and the sick-man Abdul Medjid unable to take a trip for his health, his pockets being quite inside out.

The kingdom of Italy is yet in difficulties. Victor Emanuel has deferred pledging his crown to the Jews for some time longer, and even the confiscation of fat church-lands will not suffice to make both ends of the Peninsula meet. The *boot* evidently does not fit, and although we honestly think that an United Italy would be good for Europe, the idea seems impracticable. Pius the Ninth told Sir John Bowring that it was magnificent in theory, impossible in execution. It is believed that Lamoriciere is about to re-assume the command of the Pontifical army which is to be augmented to 20,000 men. Negotiations are on foot to re-construct an Irish Brigade, but the Irish have demanded officers of their own country which Monsignor Merode objects to. The retirement of the French troops will take place in September.

England has accepted the charge of maintaining order in Asiatic Turkey, by her mere moral weight, and is at the same time prepared for all eventualities.

The general aspect of Europe is far from satisfactory, and we repeat, the summer can scarcely pass over without a war, probably on the side of Austrian Italy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil.

The late gale.

Santa Rosa would appear to have visited the Brazilian coast. It is a long time since so many disasters have been recorded on this side of the South Atlantic, and unhappily several lives have been lost. The fate of the "Saintonge" French packet is still a mystery, but, hopes are entertained that she may have resisted the stormy element and reached some port of refuge. Rio Grande has been the scene of numerous shipwrecks. The French brig "Clement" from Marseilles to Montevideo, suffered so terribly that on arriving in that port her cargo had to be unshipped for transport to her destination. The Brazilian brig "Guabyba" was wrecked on Monday night, 15 miles N. of the bar, one passenger and the cook being lost, with all her cargo. The English brig "Hacend" captain Pinlay from Lisbon was driven on the coast and became a total wreck. At Romeiro, the English brig "Prince of Wales" from Glasgow, was shattered to pieces, and it is supposed, all hands were drowned, five corpses having been picked up on shore. The English Consul had them conveyed to the Protestant cemetery of Rio Grande where they received the usual decent interment. Four cart-loads of goods comprise the salvage of the ill fated ship. Over 40 vessels had passed the bar and sought shelter in RioGrande. Of the arrivals at Santa Catalina were the following, an Italian bark with 150 passengers, bound for Montevideo; the French brig "Fameux" from Montevideo to Marseilles completely dismasted; and the Brazilian brig "Parahyba." A courier from Santa Theresa brought intelligence of the wreck at Castillos of the Brazilian war-steamer Paraguazú, with the loss of 4 sailors and the chief officer's son. The Rio Grandense, S. S. was at once despatched to rescue the survivors who are 90 in number.

It was currently reported in Buenos Aires that the French packet had saved several vessels in distress, and entered Santa Catalina, but much as we should deplore so serious a loss to our commerce in general and the French line in particular, we are not without grave fears that the "Saintonge" has been wrecked, or at least seriously damaged—

Banda Oriental.

The government has proposed to lower the duties on imports, provided the neighboring Custom-houses make a similar reduction. The Chambers have authorised the appointment of four Consuls-General accredited to the great European powers. Colonel Lamas set out to take command of the military division in *Arafei-chico*.

Much discontent has been caused about the Bolivian currency, which is depreciated 25 p§. in consequence of a large admixture of brass in its composition.

Don Diógenes Urquiza supplants Don Delfin Huergo in the post of Diplomatic agent for the Argentine Republic at Montevideo.

Steam communication has been opened between Colonia and Buenos Ayres.

Argentine Confederation.

The city of Mendoza is being rebuilt on the identical site of the late catastrophe, and some edifices have already sprung up from the ruins. At the same time (June 24th) a severe shock of earthquake has been felt on the frontiers of San Luis and Cordova, whose effects are yet not fully known. The President's family has arrived at Cordova, and Don Marcos Paz was to be removed from that city to Rosario. The bark "Concepcion" carrying 14 guns and a howitzer was moored abreast of the last-named port as a floating battery. Saa was expected shortly at Candelaria, 10 leagues distant.

The Executive of Paraná had received the credentials, of Don Ventura Fernandez, Peruvian Consul at Buenos Ayres, and of Don José Arteaga in same capacity at Rosario. It had also published a circular note to the Foreign Representatives, throwing all the blame of the actual rupture on Buenos Ayres.

In this city the festivals of July were attended by great numbers, and passed off with the usual *eclat* of Te-Deum, review, fireworks, &c. General Hornos has been named Chief of the Army of the Centre; and Señor Ocampo, provisional Governor, pending the absence of Mitre, who is daily expected to take the field. There have been two assassinations within the week: one of a young Spaniard named Gimenez, whose throat was cut, it seems, without provocation, by a certain Manuel Ambroise, while the former was walking in the calle Lima, on Sunday night last. The other victim was an unfortunate Irishman who was found, with his skull fractured, lying in the street; he was conveyed to the Spanish hospital and has, we learn, since expired. His murderer has not yet been discovered. The name of deceased was Riordan, and he had some relatives it town, who sought him for some time without avail.

The Artesian well is at a stand-still owing to one of the tubes having broken; but this difficulty has been at length surmounted, and the boring will be at once continued. M. Sordeaux is one of the engineers entrusted with the line of fortifications, which has been decreed, though not commenced.

On Saturday the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Don J. M. Gutierrez, and Major Moreno. We had the great pleasure of being invited, and certainly the function was peculiarly interesting. Having already passed the ordeal of examination, the Rector invested the "immortals" with the cap, ring and gloves which are the insignia of this, the highest, University distinction; and the *padrinos* pronounced discourses in honor of the new graduates. Doctor Gutierrez (who had for *padrino* Dr. Avellaneda), enunciated the dogma "those "who take up arms to despoil a peo"ple's liberties, are political pirates "and like the pirates of the high seas, "must be regarded as the enemies of society."

Major Dr. Moreno's text was: "Liberty is supreme happiness."

The degree was bestowed on Dr Gutierrez, as having vindicated his claim, with extraordinary honors; and the Rector pronounced a glowing prophecy of the great things to be looked for from a youthful genius who had already distinguished himself equally in patriotism, science and literature.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Rosin the bow.—Some days ago a wandering musican of the Fortin de Areco visiting his friends, fell down under potent influences: a thoughtful Hibernian judging the spirit of melody had fled, went at once to procure a coffin, but found on his return that the bard had gone not to the other world, but to a neighbor's house. He did not avail himself of his friends attention; being only an illustration of the proverb "as drunk as a fiddler."

La Verdad.—This is a new periodical, abounding in strange notions "truth being stranger than fiction."

Pop goes—the rifle.—There is much talk of a challenge between a Swiss rifle and a Yankee self-loading, (we hope not a self exploding) piece of new invention. The *sight* of either is adapted to the *bull's eye*.

Marks.—Some supernatural agency has raised the wind about the most approved method of "tattooing" cattle. We prefer the plan of cropping ears, when like King Midas', they are, rather long. To Mr. Blanco's observations, we propose this mark (?) *question*.

Answers to Correspondents.

D, F. H. We cannot insert anonymous communications. Your name is not required for publication if a well-timed modesty induce you to "blush unseen", but as assurance of good feith it is indispensable. Before committing it to the shades, we read your production, and think it springs from those good intentions that pave hell, celestial in their origin, but difficult to carry out.

X. Giles You ask when we purpose to enlarge our paper: we answer when you and some of your neighbours pay in, the subscriptions that you should have paid in May.

Cañuelas. You complain that we forgot you one week: it is not so, but, not being aware of a change in the Diligence, we sent two numbers together. Although you have forgotten us these two months, we promise to remember you till the end of the quarter. *In advance* is our motto.

M. Fortin. You inquire whether we are Irish: we refer you to our columns, and, if you have any further doubt, will give a striking proof. Our windows are 15 feet from the pavement, and we have a *shilelegh* on hands.

Erin go bragh. It is highly useless for you to think that the English Consul can or will save you from the risks of civil war. As you are not content with your condition, return to Ireland and enjoy the English rule, if you do not believe in Repeal.

Correspondence.

We do not indorse the opinions comunicated herein, but leave our colums open to discussion. Ed.

Pilar July 8 1861.

To the Editor of the *Weekly Standard*.

Dear Sir.

A report of the present state of this partido must be anything but pleasant to your readers but bad news as well as good will find its vent. We now feel the effects of the *seca* here very severely, horned cattle are dying in many places and they are all generally speaking in such a state of poverty that a few storms will kill great numbers.

Some have moved their cattle from this partido but not many, in consequence of the war: a great many have moved their sheep but the war has deterred many others from doing so; this year will be severely felt by the sheep farmers of Pilar in particular. I have had occasion lately to go through the partidos of Lujan, Mercedes, Giles & Carmen de Areco and though they all in some parts are bare enough of grass none of them are so generally bad as Pilar, the northern and costern side of Giles is also very bare; the Capilla & Zarate are also I believe very bare but of those I can only inform you from hearsay.

What with the *seca* & the war your sheep farmers are very much dejected: however good your advice may be to your fellow countrymen respecting noninterference none of us can refrain from wishing an army that respects neither life nor property as far off as we could wish our greatest enemy; you are secure in the city for within the precincts of that sacred city a marauding army never will enter but let those who can preach that gospel and are of that party come to rhe country with their families and their properties and after *one sole invasion* ask them if they join us in our wish or not.

What a difference between two armies of the same country; one comes, kills as many sheep as they require, burn your corral for firewood, take all your horses not excepting the one you are riding, and if you attempt to remonstrate, your head is threatened (this happened within five hundred yards of where Urquiza was at that moment in the last invasion) the other army comes, asks you if you wish to sell a certain number of capons, offers you the market price & pays you honourably; if you dont wish to sell you can refuse the as any private individual, If you only give them a drink of water they thank you, there are no threats of taking your head off your shoulders, now ask any of your readers which of those two armies they would prefer to have encamped opposite their doors.

On reading the article in your last number signed Americus, in the presence of six sheep farmers two of them of twenty five years practical experience in this country we all coincide with Mr. Fay in his answer to the Massachusetts agricultural society: the improvement of pasture lands by sheep has been practically proved in rhis country.

Allow me to congratulate through your columns our young countryman Mr. Valentine Conyngham, on gaining the prize he so anxiously toiled for.

We are all so quiet here that were it not for the newspapers we should know nothing of the war, thanks to Don Luis Sauze we receive the papers every second day, before Sauzes coaches came this route we received them only three times a month & that not regularly, he renders an invaluable service to the camp & deserves more praise than I can bestow on him not for want of will but for want of capacity.

Yours &a.

DICK.

United States.

Simultaneously with the European news, we hear of the American war, by way of Bordeaux. Dates are up to May 14th. President Lincoln has at length taken the offensive, and in proportion as his active measures evoked all the enthusiasm of the North, the Rebel Confederation lost ground. Instead of taking Washington as was apprehended the southerns have succumbed in Baltimore, and the President having thus secured a safe passage for his troops, had assembled in the Capital over thirty thousand men. He also seized Annapolis, and declared Washington in state of siege. Although the inhabitants of western Virginia intimated their readiness to maintain the Union, the whole of this state was blockaded; and it was intended to adopt a like measure against Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. Among the states who shewed themselves most decided, in favor of the National Government, Pennsylvania is perhaps the foremost, having voted four millions dollars and fifteen additional regiments to save Lincoln from the imminent peril that threatened him. No less than 19,000 men were destined to man the navy which must be therefore considerable, notwithstanding the recent loss of so many ships burnt.

Meantime the South has not been inactive; they have called to arms 150-000 of the militias. The Congress of Montgomery formally declared war to the cabinet of Washington, and the Provincial Governors hurled augry manifestos at the President's head. Some of the Virginia insurgents occupied the heights overlooking the Potomac and captured a steamer that plied between Old Point and Norfolk. Another force of 6,000 assembled at Harpers Ferry. In Missouri, a body of 800, under the command of General Frost, was taken by a band of Federal volunteers, and these, in turn, being attacked by the mod of St Louis, fired on their aggressors killing 20 of the rebels. The Chambers of Tennessee roted separation but their decision could not be regarded asfianl until submitted the to popular approbation. The report of a slave insurrection in Kentucky wanted foundation; but that of an attack on Fort Pickens was generally believed.

In less than a month we shall hear of a pitched battle, and the issue of North versus South is not doubtful.

Travels in France and Italy.

By the Editor.

CHAPTER VII.—PARIS.

The *Latin quarter* is a rendez-vous of medical students, mistresses and fast young men who have come from the provinces or foreign parts to enjoy life in Paris on limited means, and yet with all the gusto of an epicurean. Here everything is in accordance with the society of the neighborhood. Coffee-houses are kept, of a reasonable tariff, whose proprietors are neither disciplinarians nor anchorets, and the natural hilarity of frolicksome revellers breaks upon the midnight echoes without disturbing the slumbers of the classic inhabitants: for few there are that sleep till Aurora has unlocked the saffron gates of morning. Some of the jolliest fellows are Irishmen, and indeed they pass as pleasant a life at their medical studies as seldom falls to the lot of a University graduate or incipient barrister. In the morning my friend Dennehy, who was a native of Kerry, took me to the gardens of the Luxembourg and after strolling for a time among the flower-beds, fountains, statues and groves of this enchanting place, we met another Medical student named Comerford poring over his *materia médica* who professed the greatest delight to see me, and with the mellowest brogue of Glanmire welcomed me to their confraternity. We rambled together towards the Pantheon (formerly St Genevieve's church). From the dome was suspended a ball that indicated the double rotation of the earth, performing its giro, over the spot where the high altar once stood, and where now repose the ashes of Voltaire, Rousseau and other stars of the literary firmament. Tablets with letters of gold are in the four angles, recording the names of the *martyrs of July*, as they term those who fell in the revolution of 1830 when Charles X was dethroned. During the war of the barricades in 48 this edifice was head-quarters of the faubourgs, and resisted even the attacks of artillery as its bronze gates testify. But when the troops prevailed, blood ran profusely and the shrine was thereby desecrated, so that it subsequently served as a theatre.

In the Rue Irlandaise hard by, we visited the Irish college in which about 150 young men, chiefly farmers' sons, receive education preparatory to taking orders. The professors are gentlemanly and well informed, but the building and grounds are rather limited.

After dining at a Restaurant, we went to the Theatre Odeon and saw the tragedy of "Semiramide", the acting being very good. Here we met four other Hibernians, disciples of Æsculapius, who proposed a supper. We repaired accordingly to a temple of Bacchus, and certainly paid the drunken divinity copious libations, for what with toasts to old Ireland and cups of friendship we scarce felt the hours pass when a terrible row broke up our meeting. Tumbles and hats flew about the saloon, while cries of *foutre* and *God damn* denoted an international scrimmage. It appears some sprigs of English *nobility* had invited an organ-grinder to divert them, and being displeased with his performance broke his instrument. Such a melee ensued that we were involved with our Saxon brethern, and narrowly escaped the *gens-d'armes*. I retired home impressed with the hospitality of my friends, but convinced, moreover, that life even in the Latin quarter is not without its *contre-temps*, and that there are perhaps other phases of Parisian society with less of incident and more of tranquillity than the revels of a medical student.

11: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	perada	135 to 140
Hides of all stakes	—	110 to 120
Calf skins	—	80 to 90
Hides of colts	each	29 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	dozen	40 to 50
Do mixed		60 to 80
Mestiza, fine		80 to 110
Nutria	lb	4 to 4½
Horse hair North	arrob.	95 to 100
Do. South		105 to 115
Tallow pure		48 to 52
Creole wool washed		70 to 75
Do unwashed		40 to 45
Do. mixed		50 to 70
Fine mestiza wool		80 to 100
Lambs do.		40 to 70
Ostrich feathers loose.	lb.	24 to 25
Do. woven		25 to 26
Ox horns	thousand	800 to 900
Inferior do.		300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega	270 to 290
Do. middling		240 to 260
Do inferior		130 to 22[illegible]
Indian corn		125 to 130
Barley		75 to 65

For Sale

In the partido of San Antonio de Areco 2500 (more or less) mestiza sheep of the best class at a low price, also will be rented to the purchaser the camp on which they are at present situated with two puestos and new fine corrales, the whole camp will be rented, if required which is capable of holding two more large flocks—For further particulars apply at this Office.—

Notice.

All persons having claims against Mr Alexander Fleming calle Defensa 91; are requested to present then accountst ir and persons indebted to same, are begged to settle such amounts with the undersigned.

James Hastings.
102, calle Piedad.

TO BE LET.

Two nicely furnished apartments, with attendance, in an English family: the situation is very convenient, being only two squares from the Bolsa. No. 100 calle Maypú, in the *altos*.

Doubloons.

Wednesday July	3d	$ 379	385
Thursday	"	4th	386	394
Friday	"	5th	391	397½
Saturday	"	6th	398½	402
Monday	"	8th	392	396½

Gas shares 77½ p.%

Bolsa do. 7 to 10 p% decs.

Interest.

Market rate of interest at 3¼ to 1% per month.

Bank receives mjc. at 6% per an.

" " specie at 11% "

" advances mjc. at 8% "

" " specie at 12% "

Money market—specie—1¼ to 1⅜ per monthly.

Do. mjc. 1 1½

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do Cows picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 - - 20
Fat mares	85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza.—	
Sheep	30 to 35
Fine do.	40 to 45

To Subscribers.

The present form of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Editor therefore contemplates enlarging it by one-half more: but owing to the expenses of a new undertaking, it is necessary to wait for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give it its full dimensions.

Those kinds friends then who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "C'est le premier pas qui coute."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackerns.
" "	Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes	D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos	Mr. Patk. O'Neill
Cañuelas	Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio	D. Leopoldo Tabaoda.
Giles	D. J. Pichete.
Barracas	Mr. George Noble.
Once Setiembre	Mr. M. Duggan.
Villa Lujan	Mr. Michael King.
Capilla del Señor	Doctor Priestley.
Pilar	Sr. Bollaschini.
Paraná	Mr. Myers.
Montevideo	Messrs. Mackern Bros
Asuncion	Mr. Nesbett.

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Roever, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

GENUINE SILVER.

Mr. George Jeanes of 283 calle Buen Orden begs to acquaint his friends that he has on hand a great assortment of silver harness, domestic plate, jewellery &a. and solicits an inspection of the above articles which are offered at moderate prices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartner ship under the firm of T. B. Coffin & Son for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore conducted under the individual name of T. B. Coffin.

Buenos Ayres July 1 1861.

R. C. Coffin. — T. B. Coffin.

Victoria Hotel,

J. Geoghegan announces to his friends in town and country that he has removed to No 105 calle San Martin, in front of Governor Mitre's. The spacious tenements of his new establishment will enable him to attend still more to the comfort of those who honor him with their patronage. The situation is very central, and the proprietor of the Victoria will endeavor to afford every accommodation.

Breakfasts	8½	to	10.
Lunch	1	—	2.
Table d'hote	4	—	5½

Suppers to order—Wines and liquors of superior quality.

NUEVAS
MENSAJERIAS ARJENTINAS

For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th do.

Office calle Rivadavia No. 189 and 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Benoti Santiago

Nicasio M. Ramirez.

Marcos Sanguineti.

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

For Cañuelas, Monte las Flores.

Office Calle Rivadavia, 443.—Leaves own on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd.

Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th.

Conductor

Manuel Lupo.

EDUCATION.

Mr M. G, Mulhall, late Professor of Languages in the Royal College of Carlow, Ireland, gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics at private residences, or in his chambers, No, 137 calle San Martin.

English Seminary.

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a superior education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholson, has had much experience in the systems of instruction pursued in England and the United States, and being assisted by competent masters, devotes himself to the care of boarders and day-scholars.—No. 20 calle Suipacha.

KNIGHT & PARODY
SUCCESSORS TO G, TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80

Deposit of ready made clothing.

Winter Stock.

Macfarlanes, buckinghams, raglans, cavour, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut.—Complete suits of mackintoshes, linen shirts, linen fronts do, colored shirts linen drawers and evsts, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woollen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions: woollen, linen and cotton socks. winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks &c., &c.

The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kind of clothing which we have on hands for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.

Also all kind of clothing made to order.

To the lovers of good wines.

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per "Akiab" from Havre, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the names of Costa de Ollvettes, Pomard, Chambertin &c.

The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and puress ever introduced into South America.—Prices moderate. Apply at calle Maypú No. 27.

Wanted a housemaid.

By a family in Barracas. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defensa 91.

Iniciadores diligences.

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos; leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.—Agency 581 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia).

MORON
Messrs. Nuttall and Smith.

Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

Wante anEnglish cook.

In the Victoria Hotel, San Martin, 105.

The Teeth.

Dr Cornwall American Dentist calle Rivadavia No. 275, advises his friends and the public, that besides the usual operations of extracting, filling and inserting teeth on pivot and gold plate, he has introduced into his practice the new system lately brought by him from the United States of mounting teeth on vulcanized rubber which in many cases possesses great advantages over every other method, in point of cleanliness. ease and comfort by which they may be worn and mastification performed and the perfection by which the features may be restored; not causing the least irritation in cases of the most sensible gums.

J19 4p

Country House

To be let a beautiful country house situated on the Barranca de los Olivos, Partido de San Isidro; frontage to the River.

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is papered throughout, has boarded floors and spacious corredor looking to the river. Further a pigeon house, coach house, alfalfar and some land for sowing. It will be rented for a lease of some years.

Apply calle Cangallo n. 145.

m. 15—3p.

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the sheep thereon), situated at 25 leagues from this city Southwards. Also a *Suerte* of half a league at Pergamino, and two leagues at the Fortin de Areco—Apply No. 46 calle Reconquista.

SHIPPING LIST.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Argentine.							
barque	Carolina	422	Napp	June 19	Cardiff	Freyer Brothers	Antwerp
Austrian.							
barque	Matilde	465	Mi-ka	June 25	Liverpool	H. A. Green & Co.	Antwerp
barque	Epulo	525	De Aujeine	June 28	Liverpool	Gas Co.	Unloading
Belgian							
lugger	A. von Fronckin	307	Von Fronckin	June 24	Bordeaux	Ferber	Without destination
Brazilian.							
brig	Bon Fim	160	Coelho	June 3	Puerto Alegre	N. Martinez & sons	Brazil
barque	Tolerancia	373	Fuza	June 30	Bahia	F. Cibils	Unloading
Danish.							
brig	Haabet	222	Wilhjelm	June 4	Rio Janeiro	V. Fernandez	Antwerp
brig	Aemel	224	Denesin	June 10	London	O'Bemberg & Co.	Antwerp
Spanish.							
polacre	Julita	230	Baudrich	March 18	Habana	J. Llavallol & Sons	Havana
barque	Nicasia	221	G. Pla	April 28	Barcelona	J. Llavallol & Sons	Brasil
barque	Sirena	309	J. Amar	May 6	Tarragona	J. Llavallol & Sons	Cuba
brig	Castilla	316	Savira	June 9	Habana	Order.	Unloading
brig	Esperanza	144	Ribera	June 10	Rio Janeiro	F. Cibils	Cadiz
brig	Maria Isabel	178	Garcia	June 10	Montevideo	Zumarán & Co.	Spain
barque	Recuerdo	254	Aguinor	April 26	Barcelona	Llavallol & Sons	Without destination
brig	Pablo	216	Denis	June 19	Montevideo	Llavallol & Sons	Spain
polacre	Dorotea	208	Oliver	July 6	Montevideo	Zumaran	In ballast
French.							
brig	Felicie	344	A. Greset	May 20	Cadiz	E. Siegfried & Co.	Marseilles
ship	Luis XIV.	293	Gont	June 2	Marseilles	J. B. Vignal	Marseilles
ship	Don Quichotte	389	Anquez	June 3	Havre	Llavallol & Sons	Havre
brig	Arequipa	559	Pasquiou	June 6	Havre	B. Heydecker & Co.	Havre.
barque	Jean Bart	214	Bidault	June 9	Barcelona	L. Sagary	Cette
barque	Cotinguiba	173	Audibert	June 10	Marseilles	Laplane & Cramer	Marseilles
barque	Condor	285	Barbe	March 15	Bordeaux	S. Etchebarne & Co.	Antwerp
barque	Coriolan	219	Pertus	June 17	Burdeos	J. B. Vignal	Bordeaux
barque	Gustave et Louise	468	Boneau	June 18	Burdeos	A. Jolly	Unloading
barque	Buffon	552	Vaselin	June 24	Havre	J. B. Vignal	Havre
barque	Emilie	399	Chanvelon	June 28	Cardiff	to Order	Unloading.
Dutch.							
brig	Maria Anna	184	Jong	June 14	Antwerp	A. Berber & Co.	Antwerp
brig	Bato	190	Meyer	June 18	Hamburg	R. Gayen & Co.	Antwerp
barque	Marnix	238	Wassenaer	June 18	Amsterdam	C. A. Barth	Antwerp
barque	D. T. Visser	305	Vander Linden	June 21	Rotterdam	D. T. Visser & Co.	Unloading
brig	Reinhard	260	Muller	June 13	Amsterdam	Best Brothers	Amsterdam
barque	H. M. Elizabeth	349	Bonjer	June 10	London	H. A. Green & Co.	Without destination
goletta	Spes Nostra	130	Bankman	May 2	Hamburg	Rosenthal Gayen & Co.	Antwerp
goletta	Willem Edward	181	Von Vlik	June 27	Rotterdam	Arning & Hertz	Unloading
barque	Const. Maria	224	Jony	June 29	Sunderland	J. Bell	Unloading
brig	De Vrede	200	Nickus	July 1	Antwerp	Arning & Hertz	Unloading
brig	Anne Catharina	168	Janse	July 6	Amsterdam	Ferber & Co.	Unloading
brig	Margaretha	174	Jonge	July 6	Antwerp	J. B. Vignal	Unloading
Hamburg.							
brig	Elbe	118	Gotsch	May 6	Altona	J. Rick & Co.	Foreign Ports
barque	Vorsetzen	202	Soost	July 5	Hamburg	Lucers	Unloading
Hanoverian.							
brig	Louise	125	Stemer	March 6	Paranaguá	F. Ramos	England
English.							
barque	Marcellus	274	White	April 16	Glasgow	C. T. Getting & Co.	Liverpool
ship	Gaucho	337	Greyson	May 20	Cadiz	Hughes Brothers	Liverpool
barque	Jane Carghill	254	Hill	May 20	Hamburg	R. Gayen & Co.	Liverpool
barque	Dione	289	Stephens	June 2	Glasgow	B. Barclay & Co.	Without destination
brig	Agilis	285	Olanne	June 3	Liverpool	Nicholson Green & Co.	Antwerp
barque	Teaser	293	Sanders	June 6	Liverpool	T. Duguid & Co.	Uruguay
barque	Neptune	287	Lefeubre	June 7	Liverpool	Kerr & Grierson	Without destination
barque	Belvedere	158	Wright	June 8	Liverpool	Hesse Brothers	Without destination
barque	Montezuma	326	Rouffignac	March 19	Liverpool	C. G. Brownells & Co.	New York
brig	Mesror	193	Lopez	June 18	Uruguay	To Order	Without destination
barque	John Bunyan	293	Watt	June 14	London	J. P. Boyd & Co.	London
barque	Witch of the Wave	253	Blake	June 17	Liverpool	Gas Company	Liverpool
barque	Strang	418	Lever	June 19	Liverpool	Gas Company	Without destination
barque	Francis Carvill	398	McKevitt	June 22	Liverpool	Gas Company	Without destination
brig	Belle of Devon	198	Hooper	June 24	Hamburg	Lucers & Co	London
barque	Aveny	343	Grace	June 24	Liverpool	A. Barber & Co.	Without destination
barque	Edmund Preston	489	Crocombe	June 25	Liverpool	D. C. Thompson & Co	Without destination
barque	Skimmer of the Sea	254	Willis	June 27	London	Franceschelli	Liverpool
Mecklemburg							
brig	Antwerpia	223	Banning	July 5	Antwerp	Fetzer	Antwerp
Italian							
brig	Defensore	258	Beverino	June 7	Gualeguaychú	Bernardo Delfino	Genoa
brig	Hidra	189	Maglione	June 8	Genoa	Cap. & Picasso	Without destination
brig	Delfino	188	Recagno	June 10	Genoa	Bernardo Delfino	Without destination
brig	Adele	216	Lavarello	June 10	Genoa	A. Piaggio Brothers	Genoa
barque	Asuncione	254	Guastabino	June 12	Marseilles	P. Nougier	Marseilles
brig	Orazio	236	Oacase	March 15	Glasgow	B. Barclay & Co.	England
brig	Giuseppe	216	Vasallo	June 18	Santa Catalina	T. Pietranera	Without destination
brig	Giovanna	196	Galleano	June 17	Genoa	G. Bertarelli & Co.	Without destination
barque	Goffredo Mamelli	240	Duman	June 28	Genoa	Schaffino	Unloading
barque	Maria Eujenia	323	Parodi	July 6	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
Norwegian.							
brig	Orwar Odd	298	Eue	April 9	Rotterdam	A. Berber & Co.	Without destination
N. American.							
barque	F. S. Means	375	Means	June 5	Cadiz	Best Brothers	Without destination
barque	Archer	405	Lewis	June 6	Cardiff	J. P. Boyd & Co.	Without destination
barque	Alexander	398	Robins	June 22	Hull	J. Bell & Co.	Without destination
barque	Salasia	451	Bursley	June 23	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	Without destination
barque	Convoy	295	Woodward	June 24	Patagones	D. Gowland	Antwerp
barque	Queen of the South	335	Weeks	June 27	New York	Franceschelli	Valparaiso
brig	Nancy	157	Goodstone	June 27	Patagones	Lanus bros	Unloading
brig	Coast Pilot	296	Harth Rias	June 29	New York	Zimmerman & Co	Unloading
bark	Mary A. Jones	225	Lavender	June 29	Boston	Edwards	Unloading
barque	Fanny	372	Henrick	June 29	Liverpool	Gas Co.	Unloading
barque	Mina	360	Nordstrau	June 26	Hamburg	Bieber & Co.	Unloading
Oldenburg.							
brig	Pfeil	142	Cordes	June 7	Hamburg	Boie Brothers	Antwerp
Prussian.							
barque	Bertha	367	Becher	Febrary 14	Liverpool	Gas Company	London
lugger	Regina Marie	327	Wagner	June 8	Antwerp	J. B. Vignal	Unloading
Swedish.							
barque	Cecilia	234	Austrin	June 6	Cadiz	H. A. Green & Co.	Without destination